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# Galifianakis Has Major House Role

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CPYRGHT in 'Bill of Rights'

News & Observer Bureau

WASHINGTON — Freshman Congressman Nick Galifianakis of Durham has taken on a role usually reserved for more senior colleagues.

Galifianakis is sponsor of the House version of the "bill of rights" for federal government workers, a bill which Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., 13 years in the Senate, devised and guided to Senate passage last week.

The first-term Democrat introduced his version early in the congressional year and has been urged by Ervin to take on the major job of organizing House support for it.

Ervin worked more than three years laying the groundwork for the legislation. It limits a wide range of personnel practices which he said infringed on the personal freedom of the army of nearly 3 million people who work for the government.

Galifianakis hopes he can

organize the House drive for a vote sometime next year. Unless the House considers the bill in 1968, the process would have to begin over again in the 91st Congress in 1969.

Galifianakis said this week that Senate passage "early" in this session was "a major break . . . a tribute to Sen. Ervin."

Although he is a first-term, Galifianakis has several points in his favor as a House nurse for the bill.

He is a lawyer, and the bill is an intricate legal document devised by Ervin and the staff of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The House version is in the House Judiciary Committee, and although Galifianakis is not a member of that committee, he has important friends on it.

The 39-year-old freshman also has the good will—if not the formal backing—of the House

leadership, which has looked with favor on his more-often-than-not support of leadership bills. As one of the rare freshman Democrats elected in 1966, he just naturally has become wellknown among his colleagues.

Galifianakis has also indicated that he will be looking for compromises which could help the legislation through the important backstage maneuvering period.

Although Sen. Ervin strongly resisted demands by the supersecret Central Intelligence Agency for exemption from the bill's partial ban on the use of lie detectors and psychological tests, Galifianakis said he doesn't think the CIA-sponsored amendment was "such a bad amendment."

On the other hand, the bill still faces strong opposition. "There is no secret that the administration is opposed to this

government workers aren't a potent political force.

Counting spouses, they account for about one out of every 25 votes in a North Carolina general election and have similar powers in many other states.

In an election year, the Ervin bill thus becomes more attractive to house members who must face the voters.

In addition to restricting use of lie detectors and psychological testing of personnel, the "bill of rights" measure severely limits:

Job applicants and employees from being required to list race, religion, or national origin on personnel records.

—employees from being required to attend briefings, lectures, or meetings not related to their work, or take part in outside activities not related to their job.

—requirements that employees file detailed statements of their finances unless they are directly involved in contract work that could lead to questions of conflict-of-interest.

The legislation also sets up a bipartisan board of employee appeals outside Civil Service Commission channels, and provides suspensions and other civil penalties for government officials found guilty of violating its provisions.

bill because it restricts department heads on the pressures they can bring to bear on employees," Galifianakis said.

Galifianakis can also count on some friends. The sophisticated lobbyists representing powerful unions of government workers are expected to help in the drive for the bill, which has been formally endorsed by the unions.

He can also count on expert help of Senate staff aides who spent long months helping Ervin mount hearings, prepare provisions of the bill, and organize widespread support for it.

Finally, the effort will be helped by politics.

Although one provision of the Ervin bill strengthens regulations against political coercion of career government workers, that doesn't mean